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Letter dated 27 December 2001 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Sri Lanka, submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Counter-Terrorism Committee

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Annex

[Original: English]

Letter dated 26 December 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

I have, in accordance with paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, the honour to submit to the Counter-Terrorism Committee the report of the Government of Sri Lanka on implementation of the resolution (see enclosure).

(*Signed*) John **de Saram**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Enclosure

Report by Sri Lanka to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

I. GENERAL

Pursuant to the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) which was adopted on 28th September, 2001 under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, Sri Lanka took immediate follow up action to frame Regulations under the United Nations Act No. 45 of 1968 of Sri Lanka **(vide appendix A)**, to give effect to the above Resolution.

The United Nations Act of Sri Lanka provides that if the Security Council of the United Nations, under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, calls upon the Government of Sri Lanka to apply any measures necessary to give effect to any decision of that Council, the Minister in charge of the subject of Foreign Affairs may, by regulations, make such provisions as appear to him necessary or expedient to enable those measures to be effectively applied. These would include provision for trial, conviction and punishment of persons offending against such regulations.

Accordingly, the Minister of Foreign Affairs by Regulation dated 11th October, 2001 and published in the Government Gazette (Extra-ordinary No. 1206/14 dated 16th October, 2001), cited as the United Nations Regulation No. 1 of 2001 **(vide appendix B)**, made provision for giving legal effect in Sri Lanka to the terms of Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001).

In terms of this Regulation, any act which is directly or indirectly connected with the collection of funds or making available of such funds (for any terrorist organization), is made an offence under the law of Sri Lanka and any such funds or other financial assets are liable to be frozen with immediate effect.

Any person who contravenes these provisions shall be guilty of an offence under the Regulation and upon conviction by the High Court holden in Colombo, is liable to imprisonment of either description for a period not less than 5 years and not exceeding 10 years. (Clauses 6 and 7)

Upon the conviction of a person for an offence under this Regulation, any funds or other financial assets or resources of such persons shall, by reason of such conviction, be forfeited to the State. (Clause 8)

The provisions of Regulation No. 1 of 2001, further cast a duty upon any person who has knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that any person has committed an offence under the Regulation or is making preparations or attempting to commit an offence or has in his possession any information relating to the movements or whereabouts of any person who has committed or is making preparations or is attempting to commit an offence, to report the same to a police officer. Any person who fails to so report commits an offence thereby and shall, on conviction by the High Court be liable to imprisonment of either description for a period not less than two years and not exceeding seven years.

The Regulation further provides for the appointment of a competent authority to monitor the implementation thereof. Accordingly, Mr. R.A.A. Ranaweera, Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Defence was appointed as the competent authority with effect from 8th November, 2001 for the purposes of this Regulation.

The Regulation also provides that the Minister of Foreign Affairs shall, on information received by him and in consultation with the Minister in charge of the subject of Defence, determine the organizations or persons in respect of whom the provisions of this Regulation should be enforced.

Accordingly, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has determined on 8th November, 2001 the designated persons and entities/organizations (for the purpose of Regulation No. 1 of 2001). These persons/entities/organizations are

those contained in the lists dated 8th March, 2001, 20th August, 2001 and 8th October, 2001 as identified by the Committee established by the United Nations Security Council. The list also includes The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) which is proscribed in Sri Lanka as a terrorist organization and which is also designated as a terrorist organization in a number of foreign countries such as the US, UK, Canada and India.

Pursuant to Regulation No. 1 of 2001, the Central Bank of Sri Lanka has issued relevant circulars to all Commercial Banks and Specialized Banks, Authorized Money Changers, Travel Agents authorized to issue travellers cheques, Credit Card Companies, all persons authorized to engage in the money transfer business and all Finance Companies, containing instructions for strict compliance with Regulation No. 1 of 2001.

In terms of the Circular instructions issued by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, banks and finance companies are required, inter-alia, not to open new accounts either in foreign currency or local currency, to freeze with immediate effect any accounts already opened and to refrain from making any payment in Sri Lanka or abroad, out of funds received from persons/organizations listed in Regulation No. 1 of 2001. Additionally, particulars such as the names and addresses of account holders, names of referees, nominees and of persons authorized to operate such accounts, including current balance, debits and credits since 1st January 2001, to such accounts had to be submitted by the stipulated date, ie. 23 November 2001.

Similarly, Circulars issued to authorized Money Changers, Travel Agents and persons authorised to engage in money transfer business require such persons to refrain from engaging in any transactions involving foreign exchange, with any of the persons/organizations listed in the Regulations. All Finance Companies have been similarly instructed not to accept new deposits, to refrain from effecting payment to or make any payment out of funds, received from persons/organizations listed in Regulation No. 1 of 2001.

The aforesaid persons and institutions have also been instructed, in terms of the relevant Circular, to report forthwith to certain named officials in the event of reasonable doubt as to whether any person/organization is linked to any of the persons or organizations listed.

II. RESPONSE TO QUESTIONNAIRE

Operative Paragraph 1

Sub Para (a) – A comprehensive law for the purpose of combating money laundering is in the process of being finalized. The draft legislation covers, inter-alia, any act which constitutes an offence under any law for the time being in force, relating to the prevention and suppression of terrorism, including any legislation to give effect to any international Convention for the suppression of terrorism, to which Sri Lanka is a State Party. The exchange control laws (Exchange Control Act No. 24 of 1953) and procedures which contain restrictions on certain payments without required permission, would supplement other laws that are in place to prevent the financing of terrorism.

Furthermore, Cabinet has approved the drafting of legislation to give effect to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This law would provide, inter-alia, for the creation of a substantive offence of financing terrorism. This legislation together with the draft legislation on money laundering is expected to be presented in Parliament on a priority basis.

Draft legislation to deal with organized crime is under consideration at present, including legislation to give effect to Sri Lanka's obligations under the Palermo Convention on Transnational Organized Crime.

In addition, the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings Act No. 11 of 1999 requires the Government of Sri Lanka to take appropriate measures to give effect in Sri Lanka, to the Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1999). Any person or group of persons committing or engaging, instigating, organizing or knowingly assisting in the commission of an offence under this Act, whether committed within or outside Sri Lanka, is guilty

of a criminal act in terms of the Act and upon conviction is liable to imprisonment for a term not less than 15 years and not exceeding 20 years.

At present, the provisions of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, No. 48 of 1979 (**vide appendix C**) read together with provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, No. 15 of 1979, provide the necessary substantive and procedural infrastructure to effectively investigate and prosecute offences of terrorism, including financing of terrorism committed within the territory of Sri Lanka. The Prevention of Terrorism Act enables effective prosecution of persons held responsible for major acts of terrorism, including murder, kidnapping, abduction, criminal intimidation, robbery, mischief and unlawful importation, manufacture, collection & possession of firearms and explosives.

Conspiracy to commit acts of terrorism and abetment to terrorism are also recognized as separate criminal offences. Further, failure to provide information regarding (a) preparation to commit acts of terrorism and (b) whereabouts of persons who may have been involved in the commissioning of terrorist acts, is recognized as a substantive criminal offence. This law provides criminal investigators with wide ranging powers (which are supplementary to investigative powers contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure Act), including extended periods for interrogation of suspects. Such interrogation is facilitated by detention in the custody of investigators, which is authorized by the issue of Detention Orders.

Sub Para (b) – In terms of UN Regulation No. 1 of 2001, no person shall make available any funds, financial assets or economic resources for the benefit of any organization or person who commits, attempts to commit, participates in or facilitates the commission of any terrorist act. Any person who violates these provisions would be liable to imprisonment upon conviction by the High Court for a period not less than 5 years and not exceeding 10 years. The Regulation also makes it an offence for the failure of any person to report information in his possession with regard to the movement or whereabouts of any person who has committed or is making preparations or is attempting to commit a terrorist offence. The penalty for such failure to report is imprisonment upon conviction by the High Court for a period not less than two years and not exceeding seven years.

It is further envisaged under the proposed Anti-Money Laundering legislation that a person committing an offence of money laundering shall, upon conviction after trial before the High Court, be liable to a fine not less than the value of the property in respect of which the offence is committed and no more than three times the value of the property in respect of which the offence is committed or rigorous imprisonment for a period not less than six years and not exceeding 15 years or to both such fine and imprisonment. The assets of a person found guilty shall also be forfeited.

Sub Paras (c) & (d) – Existing provision is contained in the United Nations Regulation No. 1 of 2001 in respect of the freezing and forfeiture of terrorist funds and financial assets. The money laundering legislation, once enacted, would also contain comprehensive provisions for freezing and forfeiture of such funds.

Section 124 of the Code of Criminal Procedure enables a magistrate to issue appropriate orders and processes of Court in order to assist in the investigation of criminal offences. This provision, read together with the provisions of the Prevention of Terrorism Act and the Exchange Control Act would enable the issue of magisterial orders on banks and other financial institutions to freeze accounts/financial assets etc. thereby providing a legal framework to deal with the suppression of financing of terrorism at present. This provision of the law, also enables criminal investigators to secure Magisterial Orders, compelling bank officials to disclose necessary information relating to suspected accounts (including details pertaining to inward and outward remittances, account balances etc.) Such investigations are designed to detect either proceeds of crime and/or monies collected for the purpose of committing crime. Hence, criminal investigators would be able to obtain vital information, notwithstanding the prevalence of 'confidentiality rules' in banking regulations and practices.

The legislation currently in force together with the legislation under preparation would provide a comprehensive legal framework to deal with all aspects of terrorism by whomsoever committed and is therefore not merely

confined to the persons and organizations listed in the Regulation to give effect to Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001).

Operative Paragraph 2

Sub Para (a) – The Prevention of Terrorism Act contains provisions to prevent, inter-alia, any person from committing or engaging, instigating or organizing a terrorist act. These provisions together with the provisions of the Public Security Ordinance provide a legal cover to prohibit the recruitment of cadres and supply of weapons to terrorist groups.

Provisions exist in the Firearms Ordinance for the regulation of the use of firearms and the Offensive Weapons Act prohibits the importation, manufacture, possession, sale, acquisition, transport use or supply of offensive weapons. Furthermore, the proposed legislation on Transnational Organized Crime will include provisions dealing with the recruitment to terrorist groups and the supply of weapons to terrorists.

As a long term measure, substantive legislation dealing with recruitment will be considered.

Sub Para (b) – Clause 9 of UN Regulation No. 1 of 2001, inter-alia, requires the reporting of information in the possession of any person regarding the commission or attempt to commit a terrorist offence, including information with regard to the movement or whereabouts of such persons, to a police officer. Failure to so report would result in imprisonment upon conviction. Sri Lanka has also established the SAARC Terrorist Offences Monitoring Desk under the SAARC Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism, which is an initiative taken within the regional forum of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

The Criminal Investigations Department also maintains constant liaison with INTERPOL national branches of the Organization in the prevention and combating of transnational crimes. These contacts serve as a useful information exchange mechanism.

Sub Para (c) – Sri Lanka, as a matter of policy, does not grant asylum. The Immigrants & Emigrants Act of Sri Lanka provides for the following:

(A) Non issuance of visa to persons sentenced outside Sri Lanka for an extraditable offence within the meaning of any law which was or is in force in Sri Lanka relating to fugitive persons and their extradition (Section 11).

(B) To declare any person, who is deemed by the Minister from information received through official or diplomatic sources, to be an undesirable person for the purposes of admission into Sri Lanka (Section 12).

(C) To prohibit any person who is shown by sufficient evidence to be likely to conduct himself so as to be a danger to peace and good order in Sri Lanka (Section 12).

(D) Prohibition orders to be made in respect of a person who has been convicted in Sri Lanka or in any other country in respect of an offence for which a prison sentence has been passed and by reason of the circumstances connected therewith, is deemed to be an undesirable person for admission into Sri Lanka.

(E) Deportation orders in respect of persons sentenced outside Sri Lanka for an extraditable offence, and also;

(F) where the Minister in charge of the subject of migrants deems it to be conducive to the public interest to make deportation orders against such persons.

Furthermore, an Inter Departmental Committee constituted to review the Immigration & Emigration Laws, has recommended that deportation orders should also be made in respect of persons suspected of being involved

in the commission of serious international crimes, inter-alia, relating to terrorist acts or offences under similar legislation in force in a foreign State.

The recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee have been approved by the Cabinet of Ministers and new legislation to give effect to these recommendations is currently under preparation.

Sub Para (d) – Measures could be taken under Regulation No. 1 of 2001 as well as the Immigrants and Emigrants Act to deal with persons who finance, plan, facilitate or commit terrorist acts against other States or their citizens by making an order for deportation/removal of such persons. Action could also be taken in terms of the Extradition Law No. 8 of 1977, for the extradition of such persons.

Where Sri Lanka is a State Party to International Conventions for the Suppression of Terrorism, the enabling legislation provides the framework to give effect to its obligations under the International Conventions. For example, the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings Act No. 11 of 1999 provides for the taking of appropriate measures to prevent any person or group of persons from committing, encouraging, instigating, organizing or knowingly financing the commission of an offence under the Act. Jurisdiction is vested in the High Court to try offences under the Act, even if committed in any place outside the territory of Sri Lanka. Similar provisions exist in relation to legislation adopted to give effect to other International Conventions to which Sri Lanka is a State Party (**vide annexures D to J**). Such provisions will also be included in the draft legislation to give effect to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

Sub Para (e) – Implementing legislation enacted by Sri Lanka to give effect to International Conventions provides for the creation of offences covered under these Conventions as serious offences and provides for punishment which reflects the seriousness of such acts. Thus, for example, the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings Act No. 11 of 1999 creates the offence of terrorist bombings and any person guilty of an offence under the Act shall, on conviction after trial upon indictment by the High Court, be punished with imprisonment for a term not less than 15 years and not exceeding 20 years.

Sub Para (f) – Implementing legislation enacted to give effect to International Conventions to which Sri Lanka is a State Party provides for the affording of mutual assistance to Convention States. For instance, Section 11 of the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings Act No. 11 of 1999, provides for the affording of assistance to a Convention State for the investigation/prosecution of an offence, including assistance with regard to the taking of evidence or statements and the serving of process.

Such assistance is also extended on an ad-hoc basis in terms of Rules framed under the Courts Ordinance and the Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act in relation to requests received from foreign countries, for purposes of investigation and prosecution. Thus, Sri Lanka has extended assistance by way of serving process and recording of evidence and statements pursuant to requests received from foreign Courts/Tribunals. For instance, Sri Lanka provided assistance to the Courts and Tribunals of India in connection with the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case. The Criminal Investigation Department has been providing assistance at an administrative level to their counterparts in other States.

Legislation dealing with mutual legal assistance in criminal matters to provide a comprehensive legal basis for the affording of such assistance to foreign states and to receive such assistance from foreign states is pending finalization.

Sub Paragraph (g) – The Prevention of Terrorism Act together with relevant provisions of the Immigrants and Emigrants Act and the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, enable Criminal Investigators and/or Prosecutors to apply to Magistrates and obtain orders impounding the Passports of persons suspected or accused of having committed terrorist acts. Such impounding of Passports would enable securing their attendance at trial. Further, provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure read with the Bail Act, would enable Criminal Investigators to move Magistrates to issue orders pertaining to the imposition of bail conditions, in order to ensure that suspects do not abscond pending the commencement and thereafter the determination of the trial.

Officers of the Criminal Investigations Department, Directorate of Internal Intelligence and the Department of the Controller of Immigration & Emigration, are stationed at the international Airport in order to prevent entry into and departure from Sri Lanka of illegal emigrants and immigrants including under documented and undocumented passengers. In carrying out these functions they maintain close liaison with Airport Liaison officers nominated by foreign Diplomatic Missions in Sri Lanka and also with Airline personnel, to check the validity of identification/travel documents. The officers of the Directorate of Internal Intelligence and the Criminal Investigations Department, act on intelligence received from the Directorate of Foreign Intelligence and foreign intelligence agencies, with a view to monitoring the entry and departure of persons who may have a criminal record including suspected involvement in terrorist activity. Officers of the Department of Customs too play an important role, by monitoring and checking the movement of goods to and from Sri Lanka. Security of the International Airport is maintained by the Sri Lanka Air Force and security personnel of Airport Aviation Company Ltd.

Enhanced penal sanctions on airline operators facilitating the illegal movement of persons using false documentation etc. are envisaged in terms of the proposed new Immigration legislation.

The recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee to review Legislation on Immigration and Emigration provides for the making of deportation orders in respect of persons suspected to have been concerned in the commission of offences under legislation pertaining to the suppression of terrorism or offences under similar legislation in force in a foreign State.

There are also ongoing discussions with the European Commission on addressing the question of human trafficking as part of a comprehensive EU Action Plan. An Agreement on the return of failed asylum seekers is also under negotiation. The negotiations have focussed on the nexus between illegal immigration and illegal criminal activities, in particular money laundering, drug trafficking and arms smuggling for terrorist purposes.

The facilitation of cooperation between law enforcement, immigration or other relevant authorities of member States with their counterparts in Sri Lanka by exchanging information to enable them to determine, inter-alia, the means and methods used by organized criminal groups for the purpose of trafficking and smuggling of persons, is envisaged under the Action Plan and the proposed Readmission Agreement.

Operative Paragraph 3

Sub Para (a) – The Sri Lanka branch of INTERPOL within the Criminal Investigation Department maintains close contact with INTERPOL branches world-wide in the exchange of operational information. Additionally, several bilateral Agreements have been concluded between the Intelligence Agencies of Sri Lanka and those of foreign countries for the exchange of operational information.

Sub Para (b)

Exchange of information and cooperation in judicial matters is currently carried out on an ad-hoc basis. A comprehensive law is under preparation for the affording of mutual legal assistance in criminal matters. The draft Money Laundering Bill also provides for the affording of mutual assistance including the supply of any relevant evidence at Sri Lanka's disposal to the authorities of any foreign State as may be necessary in relation to any criminal proceedings instituted in that State in respect of a money laundering offence.

Sub paras (c), (d) and (e)

Sri Lanka is a Party to the following Conventions which constitute 10 of the 12 major International Conventions on the Suppression of Terrorism:

1.	Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircrait, signed at the Hague on 16 December, 1970.	Acceded on **30.05.1978**
2.	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September, 1971.	Acceded on **30.05.1978**
3.	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December, 1973.	Acceded on **27.02.1991**
4.	Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airpoets Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February, 1988.	Signed on **28.10.1988** Ratified on **11.02.1997**
5.	International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December, 1997.	Signed on **12.01.1998** Ratified on **23.03.1999**
6.	Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September, 1963.	Acceded on **30.05.2000**
7.	International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December, 1979.	Acceded on **08.09.2000**
8.	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March, 1988.	Acceded on **08.09.2000**
9.	International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December, 1999.	Signed on **10.01.2000** Ratified on **08.09.2000**
10.	Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March, 1991.	Acceded on **11.10.2001**

In addition, Sri Lanka took the initiative to negotiate the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism within the South Asian regional forum of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Sri Lanka signed the Convention on 4th November 1987 and Ratified it on 22nd August 1988.

The following legislation has been enacted to give effect to the International Conventions enumerated above.

1. Offences Against Aircraft Act No. 24 of 1982 – **vide appendix D**
2. SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism Act No. 70 of 1988 – **vide appendix E**

3. Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons Act No. 15 of 1991 – **vide appendix F**
4. Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports serving International Civil Aviation Act No. 31 of 1996 – **vide appendix G**
5. Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings Act No. 11 of 1999 – **vide appendix H**
6. Prevention of Hostage Taking Act No. 41 of 2000 – **vide appendix I**
7. Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation Act, No. 42 of 2000 – **vide appendix J**

The above legislation provides a comprehensive legal framework to prevent and suppress terrorist activities, which are covered in the major international Conventions relating to terrorism.

Additionally, draft legislation on 'cyber crime' is under preparation. The provisions of the draft legislation seek to criminalize the use of computer technology for the commission of any crimes including terrorist acts. The draft legislation also provides for extra-territorial jurisdiction in respect of offences thereunder.

Sub paras (f) and (g) – Sri Lanka does not follow a policy of granting political asylum. Claims of political motivation are not recognized as grounds for refusing requests for extradition of alleged terrorists under the provisions of the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism Act No. 70 of 1988 and the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings Act No. 11 of 1999. Similar provisions are being incorporated in the legislation to give effect to the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism.

III. CONCLUSION

Terrorism is a phenomenon that unfortunately is not new to Sri Lanka. Apart from our own efforts at the domestic level to cope with this phenomenon, including by addressing it politically, Sri Lanka has been in the vanguard of the campaign in urging greater attention to be paid in this regard by the international community.

Within the regional forum of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Sri Lanka called for a study by the SAARC of the phenomenon of terrorism, as it affects the security and stability of the South Asian region. Within the United Nations forum, both as a member of the Bureau of the Ad-hoc committee on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism and as a national delegation, it has fully supported the negotiation and conclusion of the recent international Conventions relating to the suppression of terrorist bombings and suppression of financing of terrorism.

While legal measures have been devised at the national level to give effect to these international Conventions and the Security Council Resolution, the proposed anti money laundering legislation will strengthen the existing legal regime, particularly in monitoring suspected terrorist funding.

The proposed legislation envisages the establishment of a special Supervisory Authority of a multi disciplinary nature. The successful operation thereof would, however, depend on the effective training of personnel and the enhancement of skills of such personnel.

Sri Lanka would therefore welcome the providing of technical assistance in order to enhance and hone such skills through training programs etc. in the financial intelligence sector, either bilaterally or through any international Trust Fund that may be established.

List of appendices*

1.	The United Nations Act No. 45 of 1968	– Appendix A
2.	The United Nations Regulation No. 01 of 2001	– Appendix B
3.	The Prevention of Terrorism Act No. 48 of 1979	– Appendix C
4.	Offences Against Aircraft Act No. 24 of 1982	– Appendix D
5.	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism Act No. 70 of 1988	– Appendix E
6.	Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons Act No. 15 of 1991	– Appendix F
7.	Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports serving International Civil Aviation Act No. 31 of 1996	– Appendix G
8.	Suppression of Terrorist Bombings Act No. 11 of 1999	– Appendix H
9.	Prevention of Hostage Taking Act No. 41 of 2000	– Appendix I
10.	Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation Act No. 42 of 2000	– Appendix J

* The appendices are on file with the Secretariat and are available for consultation.